

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

NO. 18 PEARL STREET.

Exclusive Morning Service of the United Press.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, one week, .20
Weekly, one year, 1.00
Sunday, one year, 1.00

BY CARRIER IN THE CITY.

Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week
Sundays, 15 cents per month

TELEPHONES.

Business Office, 100
Editorial Department, 101

Parties desiring THE HERALD served at their homes in a home by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 101. When delivery is irregular, please make immediate note of the office.

NEW YORK OFFICE.

18 Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—For lower Michigan: Partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to southeast.

WILL COMPROMISE WIN?

Senator Butler, in a speech against the repeal bill delivered in the senate yesterday, introduced for the first time the subject of compromise. It is significant that Butler is a champion of German, the acknowledged democratic leader in the senate and an open candidate for the presidency in 1896, who has severely warned compromise from the beginning, and also one of the minority. It is also significant that the compromise proposition comes from a minority. Whoever heard of a majority submitting to a minority's dictation? Especially when that majority is so large as to preclude a reasonable doubt of its power to carry its point? It is certainly both a novel and unprecedented proposition. And yet there is reason to believe that the minority is in a position to compel a compromise or else continue the debate indefinitely. The Sherman bill is a compromise measure. It was made a law to defeat free coinage. To rid ourselves of one compromise by entertaining another will be paradoxical to say the least. The senate has exhausted the patience of the people. They will reluctantly accept a compromise, and acknowledge the supreme power of a filibustering minority to get rid of a vexatious question. Regrets will be reserved for some other like emergency. If a compromise is agreed upon by the senate, what will the house do? In the house there is a majority of 192 in favor of unconditional repeal. Will it be converted to convert that majority into a vote favoring compromise, when the compromise is dictated by a minority of the senate? It is absurd to reason in support of such a proposition. Can 35 senators declare terms of legislation on a specific bill to 50 senators and a majority numbering 192 representatives? That is what the silver men insist upon doing. The merits of the controversy are being lost sight of in the clamor for compromise. The friends of silver are postponing the enactment of liberal laws for the use of silver by their dogged insistence upon having their own way. Let them have it if the question will be settled and the people relieved of the uncertainty and difference which have oppressed them for months. The senate has not tried itself so much as it has wearied the people. The spectacle of a majority completely yielding to an obstinate minority has disgusted both monometallist and bimetalist.

SOLDIERS' HOME DISCIPLINE.

Commandant Graves and the board of managers have introduced a system of fines and penalties for insubordination and other offenses committed by inmates of the Soldiers' Home. The system is purely educational, and not punitive, and its practical enforcement has decreased the monthly current expense of the home about \$300. The new rules are not harsh, but require the inmates to conduct themselves in all respects becoming the heroes they are. So long as the rules are observed the inmates are given the largest measure of freedom, when they are broken the penalty prescribed is in the nature of work, which otherwise would be chargeable to the state. This work does not interfere with the personal rights of inmates, nor are they compelled against their will to submit to it. If they remain in the home, however, they must comply with the regulations. Disobedience might forfeit their right to remain, but the new system is much more humane than the peremptory dismissal of refractory and obstinate inmates who, outside the shelter of the home, would have no where to lay their heads. The necessity for the system has been demonstrated by experience. To the present board of managers and commandant the credit for its establishment is due, but their predecessors were equally instrumental in bringing it about by emphasizing the need of a discipline which, while imposing no real hardships, should improve the condition of the men and at the same time contribute in a small degree to the payment of the expense of maintaining the home.

VOTE IN SIGHT.

There is a ray of hope on the senatorial horizon. It is intimated rather broadly that many of the senators have not seen the world's fair and that they have manifested a purpose not to be elected out of the pleasure by the continuation of the silver debate beyond the date set for closing the fair. If this measure shall put this purpose into practical effect the senate must take a recess before October 20. No recess can be taken with a vote on the silver bill pending without offering a deliberate insult to the patience and intelligence of the people. Before the senate may take a recess for any purpose the silver debate ought to be closed. Either the senate will order a vote or the senators will be denied the pleasure of visiting the world's fair. Inasmuch as the present debate is maintained solely to kill time, it is believed that the senators will put an end to it in time to take a recess before the fair closes. The people would be shocked beyond expression if the senators should adjourn to take a pleasure trip, while a question of vital importance is still awaiting their settlement. Therefore it is reasonable to anticipate that on some day prior to October 20 the senate will put a stop to the debate and begin to vote on the pending amendments to the repeal bill. It would be a gratifying conclusion to the whole matter if the attractions of the world's fair should overcome the obduracy of the dissentients.

FIGHTING NEWSPAPERS.

Yesterday morning the Chicago Inter Ocean contained a vicious attack upon the Chicago Tribune because that enterprising and concededly the greatest newspaper in the world has deserted the Associated Press to take the news from the United Press. Among other things the Inter Ocean charges that the Tribune failed to print the particulars of the St. Joseph train robbery, the Omaha theatre fire and the Mobile flood, intimating that its failure was due to the inefficient service of the United Press. As a matter of fact the United Press sent out to all its subscribers the details of each of the incidents mentioned. Every United Press paper in the country, including THE HERALD, had a story, and a graphically written one, of each of the events. If the Tribune neglected to make use of them it was through neglect of the United Press. The Western Associated Press is in a bad way indeed when it counts among such untruthful representations as those made by the Inter Ocean. That is hardly more deceiving, however, than the statement, which appeared in a local exchange, alleging that the Detroit News, whose owner is one of the directors of the Associated Press, had left the United Press. The News has always been one of the supporters of the Western Associated Press. Such barefaced falsehoods will not bolster up the Associated Press. It has a field that it can fill in a very acceptable manner—the Potter's field. It ought to be respectfully buried along with other bankrupt institutions and its memory forgotten.

SUNDAY A PARTY OF CHICAGO SAILORS.

manned the caravel Santa Maria and sailed away out on the bosom of Lake Michigan's blue waters. The clumsy old reminder of bygone days was unwieldy of helm and awkward of course but after cruising for six hours she was hailed into Chicago harbor to the delight of the crew. It is not probable that the experiment will be repeated although the sailors enjoyed the novelty of trimming her square sails to stand off against the wind. It is claimed that Christopher himself could not have sailed the craft better but Christopher is not in Chicago to disprove it.

CHICAGO WILL NOT ACCEPT THE LOAN OF THE VEILED PROPHET'S BOATS TENDERED BY ST. LOUIS.

When a committee composed of Chicago aldermen went to St. Louis to make arrangements to receive and transport the boats they were treated with rudeness and impertinence. Chicago wouldn't take the boats now if they were made of gold set with diamonds.

IN THE COOK COUNTY DEMOCRAT CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Mayor Harrison secured the organization and a resolution was passed demanding that Frank Lawler be appointed postmaster. It will probably be attached to that mile-long petition which up to date has not been very potent in securing for him the coveted prize.

THREE CHAMPION FENCERS FROM ITALY.

are on their way to Chicago where they will issue a challenge inviting a match with anybody in the world. Senator Stewart ought to rush to the defense of his countrymen. He has parried every thrust at silver with consummate skill. Haughtily to be the greatest fencer in America.

TWELVE RESPECTED CITIZENS OF COLUMBIA, INDIANA, HAVE BEEN ARRESTED FOR BEING WHITECAPES.

Now if the court will impose a punishment similar to that inflicted upon the victims of the white-cappers midnight marauding will be common in Indiana for a time at least.

NUMEROUS WILL BE DISPOSED TO BLAME THE DEMOCRAT ADMINISTRATION IF THE VIGILANT IS DEFEATED IN THE GREAT RACE TODAY.

It is only fair to state, however, that so long as the republican party was in power the American city was invariably won by an American yacht.

STAIN, STEADY BROOKLYN IS DREADFULLY SHOCKED BECAUSE A YOUNG WOMAN IN TIGHTS DID THE "BUTTERFLY DANCE" BEFORE THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Brooklyn would have had more reason to be shocked if the young woman had worn a corset and gown.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR WHEN THE BLAZE SUNDAY SUNDAYS THE INNOCENT FRESHMAN BY THE THUMB OR PAIN IN HIS RIBS GREEN, AND THEN FEELS AGGRIEVED BECAUSE THE FACULTY CANNOT SEE THE POINT TO THE JOKE.

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SENATOR BUTLER, IN A SPEECH AGAINST THE REPEAL BILL DELIVERED IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY, INTRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME THE SUBJECT OF COMPROMISE.

It is significant that Butler is a champion of German, the acknowledged democratic leader in the senate and an open candidate for the presidency in 1896, who has severely warned compromise from the beginning, and also one of the minority. It is also significant that the compromise proposition comes from a minority. Whoever heard of a majority submitting to a minority's dictation? Especially when that majority is so large as to preclude a reasonable doubt of its power to carry its point? It is certainly both a novel and unprecedented proposition. And yet there is reason to believe that the minority is in a position to compel a compromise or else continue the debate indefinitely. The Sherman bill is a compromise measure. It was made a law to defeat free coinage. To rid ourselves of one compromise by entertaining another will be paradoxical to say the least. The senate has exhausted the patience of the people. They will reluctantly accept a compromise, and acknowledge the supreme power of a filibustering minority to get rid of a vexatious question. Regrets will be reserved for some other like emergency. If a compromise is agreed upon by the senate, what will the house do? In the house there is a majority of 192 in favor of unconditional repeal. Will it be converted to convert that majority into a vote favoring compromise, when the compromise is dictated by a minority of the senate? It is absurd to reason in support of such a proposition. Can 35 senators declare terms of legislation on a specific bill to 50 senators and a majority numbering 192 representatives? That is what the silver men insist upon doing. The merits of the controversy are being lost sight of in the clamor for compromise. The friends of silver are postponing the enactment of liberal laws for the use of silver by their dogged insistence upon having their own way. Let them have it if the question will be settled and the people relieved of the uncertainty and difference which have oppressed them for months. The senate has not tried itself so much as it has wearied the people. The spectacle of a majority completely yielding to an obstinate minority has disgusted both monometallist and bimetalist.

COMMANDANT GRAVES AND THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE INTRODUCED A SYSTEM OF FINES AND PENALTIES FOR INSUBORDINATION AND OTHER OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INMATES OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The system is purely educational, and not punitive, and its practical enforcement has decreased the monthly current expense of the home about \$300. The new rules are not harsh, but require the inmates to conduct themselves in all respects becoming the heroes they are. So long as the rules are observed the inmates are given the largest measure of freedom, when they are broken the penalty prescribed is in the nature of work, which otherwise would be chargeable to the state. This work does not interfere with the personal rights of inmates, nor are they compelled against their will to submit to it. If they remain in the home, however, they must comply with the regulations. Disobedience might forfeit their right to remain, but the new system is much more humane than the peremptory dismissal of refractory and obstinate inmates who, outside the shelter of the home, would have no where to lay their heads. The necessity for the system has been demonstrated by experience. To the present board of managers and commandant the credit for its establishment is due, but their predecessors were equally instrumental in bringing it about by emphasizing the need of a discipline which, while imposing no real hardships, should improve the condition of the men and at the same time contribute in a small degree to the payment of the expense of maintaining the home.

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